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## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Government Is Trying to Solve the Mystery of the Twenty Missing Ships.

### MAY BE WORK OF PIRATES

Admiral Sims, Home, Tells Secretary Denby He Was Misquoted—Britain Determined to Crush Irish Revolt—Dawes Made Director of National Budget.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The interest of the world was excited and its imagination stimulated last week by the remarkable story of the 20 lost merchant ships, the mystery of whose disappearance our government is trying to solve. Not since the days of the German U-boats has there been any such a series of maritime disasters, nor was there any such before the war. A number of these 20 vessels which have disappeared within a few months were American or sailing from American ports. The most mystifying of the instances was that of the American schooner Carroll A. Deering, which ran ashore off the North Carolina coast last January with all 35 on board and every member of the crew missing, as were its small boats. More than two months later the following message in a bottle was picked up near Cape Hatteras:

"Deering captured by oil-burning boat, something like chaser; taking off everything, handcuffing crew. Crew hiding all over ship. No chance to make escape. Fender please notify headquarters of Deering."

Naturally the favorite theory concerning these events is that a pirate craft is operating in the Atlantic. Rear Admiral Nulton, commandant of the Philadelphia navy yard, inclines to this view. He says:

"It would be possible for an outlaw craft to run wild for a short time, and it could do considerable damage to shipping. If there is a pirate craft, it was or is operating with forged ship's papers. It is always necessary, when a ship enters a port, to have its papers examined, and this craft could operate for a short time with forged papers, but in the end it would disclose its identity."

"It is true, also, that by stripping vessels of provisions and fuel the outlaw could continue operations a long time, but eventually it would have to put into some port for repairs. Machinery, you know, cannot run forever without being overhauled and repaired. If such a craft is operating it will have to return to port at some time, and when it does, I assume there will be interesting developments."

Another theory is based upon the fact that about a year and a half ago the New York police seized documents which revealed a plot which the United Russian Workers of the United States and Canada were forming to get their members to Russia. Those members who were out of work were being instructed to ship on vessels in sufficient numbers to seize the vessels at sea and steer them into soviet Russian ports.

The Departments of State and Commerce, however, hold to the plain pirate theory and a world-wide lookout for the missing ships and their crews has been ordered.

Admiral Sims, recalled from England by an order from Secretary Denby that sounded especially severe, arrived in Washington Wednesday and reported to the head of the navy Thursday. In reply to Mr. Denby, he asserted that he had been misquoted in the reports of his London speech, and the secretary called on him for a correct text of what he said. Mr. Denby said to the correspondents:

"Admiral Sims has denied the accuracy of the statements attributed to him. He stated that he was incorrectly quoted. I gave him a written memorandum setting forth those statements and asking him to inform me

in writing where he was misquoted and to tell me, if he could, what he did say in that speech."

At this writing the outcome of the affair, so far as the admiral is concerned, is not known. What is known, however, is that the incident of his speech, the attack on him by some of the Irish-Americans and the possibility of his being disciplined for what he said has aroused a general feeling against hyphenates in America comparable to that that existed during the war. Senators, representatives, Secretary Denby and even President Harding were almost swamped with letters and telegrams protesting against any punishment of the admiral and endorsing the sentiments he had expressed. The pro-Irish were not silent, by any means, but the com-

munications from admirers of Sims were largely in the majority. Neither side was permitted to make a demonstration in New York when the admiral landed, fully a thousand police being massed to prevent such action.

The Ulster parliament, which was organized recently, was formally opened Wednesday by King George, who, with Queen Mary, journeyed to Belfast for the purpose. No least part of the elaborate ceremonies usual on such occasions was omitted, the Irish republicans created no disturbance and everything passed off in orderly manner. The king in his speech from the throne said he spoke "from a full heart," but he uttered nothing but platitudes, to the disappointment of those who had expected some sensational pronouncement on the Irish question.

In the parliament in London more important statements concerning the Irish troubles were made. For the first time the government admitted that there is real war in Ireland, and Worthington Evans, secretary of war, more than intimated that it would be a war to the finish. He said the government was sending troops continually to the island and would continue to send them as quickly as possible, and that these troops would be given every support. Lord Chancellor Birkenhead spoke to the same effect, and even more emphatically, making it plain that unless a settlement is reached and the southern parliament functions, there will be a military domination campaign much like that employed against the Boers in South Africa.

The most spectacular exploit of the Sinn Feiners last week was the kidnapping of Earl Bandon, for many years the king's lieutenant of County Cork, and the burning of his castle in Bantry. Colonel Lambert of the crown forces was killed near Knockroghery, and in reprisal the entire village was burned.

The allies, while still determined that the Turkish nationalists shall not get possession of Constantinople, have now requested, or ordered, the Greeks to defer their offensive against Kemal's forces until an attempt has been made to mediate between the two nations. King Constantine, it is said, consented to wait until some time in July. Lord Curzon, Premier Briand and representatives of Italy arranged for this postponement and promised that if Greece were amenable the three big powers would lift the financial embargo and permit Greece to arrange its fiscal affairs. The French undertook to persuade Kemal Pasha to make concessions leading to an amicable settlement.

The Japanese and Bolsheviks in Siberia, who have been on the point of hostilities for some time, are reported to have had a fight near Nikolaievsk. The government of the Far Eastern republic at Chita has mobilized its forces and has been promised active aid by the Moscow government. It reports the complete defeat of a body of troops personally commanded by Gen. Baron von Ungern-Sternberg, anti-Bolshevik leader. This is denied by dispatches from Harbin, which credit Ungern-Sternberg with repeated successes. Japan has presented to the Chita government eight rigorous conditions as a basis for recognition—so harsh that they will be hardly acceptable.

Three anchored submarines were destroyed by the United States forces last week—but the layman will not

easily perceive the value of the exploit, except that it proved our aerial bombers and destroyer gunners are pretty good marksmen, at least when the target is stationary and helpless. The first test was made by a bombing squadron of the air forces, and the submarine was speedily sunk. Then a bunch of destroyers charged on two U-boats, at full speed, and filled them full of shells in quick time. Other tests are to follow. Of course, the targets were submarines that once belonged to Germany.

Gen. Charles G. Dawes of Chicago has been persuaded by President Harding to take the place of director of the new federal budget system and is already on the job. He had an interview with the President and then announced that he would ask a number of experienced business men to serve in the budget bureau without pay. The first of these is William T. Abbott of Chicago, whom General Dawes invited to serve as assistant director. He also requested that Brig. Gen. George Moseley and Col. Henry Smith be detailed to help him. Both of them distinguished themselves in organizational work during the war.

Mr. Dawes made some cutting remarks about the inadequacy of the budget legislation, adding: "One might as well be handed a toothpick with which to tunnel Pike's peak. It is evident that if this, the greatest business crisis which our government has ever confronted, is to be properly met, chief reliance will have to be placed upon something else than the pitiful machinery provided by law with which to ex-

ercise the wide powers extended to the budget bureau. I am, therefore, accepting the position of director of the budget; only with the idea that the patriotism of the bureau chiefs and the country as a whole can be aroused in this emergency that it will be met as was the emergency of war four years ago."

With its mind set more firmly on present economy than on adequate national defense, congress last week about made up its mind that the United States could get along safely with a very small army and navy personnel. Despite the utmost efforts of the advocates of preparedness and contrary to the known wishes of the administration, the army is to be reduced to 150,000 men by October 1, and the enlisted personnel of the navy is to be cut to 100,000. At least 50,000 men must be discharged from the army, regardless of their enlistment terms, in addition to the normal discharges, which are estimated at 20,000. Senator New of Indiana declared the 50,000 can sue the government for their salaries if the terms of their enlistment contracts are thus ignored.

The senate in this yielded completely to the demands of the house, and in return received assurance that the Boral disarmament amendment would be adopted by the house in substitute for the Porter resolution. This, too, will be distasteful to the administration. It may be President Harding can and will do something to prevent this return to a state of unpreparedness by interposing his veto.

Secretary of the Navy Denby has taken steps to check the tendency to introduce soviet methods into the navy, believing them to be subversive of discipline. There have been two known instances of this so far, and in both cases Mr. Denby has removed from command the chief officer responsible. In the first, Capt. C. D. Stearns has been detached from command of the battleship Michigan for permitting the enlisted men to form a committee to pass upon disciplinary measures among members of the crew. In the other case, the crew of an unnamed vessel was permitted to express its preference by vote as to where the ship should be taken to go into dry dock; the commander, also unnamed, was detached from his command.

In disapproving the sentence of dismissal imposed by a naval court-martial on Lieut. Commander Athol H. George, United States naval reserve force, convicted of disobeying an order of the commanding officer of his ship, who is a medical officer of the navy, Secretary Denby has established the rule that no line officer is subject to the command of a staff officer of superior rank.

## SOCIALISTS' HALL INVADED BY VETS

### SPOKESMAN FOR THE WOUNDED OF WORLD WAR SOLEMNLY WARN THE GATHERING.

### FORCE TO MEET WITH FORCE

The Veterans' Visit Made Without Disorder, and After the Speeches, the Former Soldiers Withdrew.

Detroit.—Fifty delegates to the convention of Disabled American Veterans of the World War invaded the socialist national convention and warned the socialists that the veterans are ready "to fight again to defend the flag against secession, disloyalty and treason."

Ralph Horr, of Seattle, who led the invading veterans, told the socialists that advocates of force would be met with force.

Horr quoted from printed reports the remarks of J. Louis Engdahl to the general effect that his section of the party would fight "not as 100 per cent Americans, but under the red flag of international socialism."

"I hope these reports do not represent the sentiment of your convention," Horr said, "but if they do represent the ideas of any among you, we have come to tell you here that it is our intention to deal with these people. We have had occasion in Seattle to use machine guns to stamp out disloyalty, secession and treason and those guns can be used again."

Cameron King, socialist delegate from California, replied in behalf of the socialists.

The visit of the veterans was made without disorder. After the talks were made, the former soldiers withdrew.

Tariff Bill is Introduced. Washington.—The administration's permanent tariff bill was introduced in the house of representatives and for the first time was made public.

## TAFT IS NOW HEAD OF SUPREME COURT

### NOMINATION BY HARDING WAS PROMPTLY CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

### SOME OPPOSITION DEVELOPED

Senators Borah and Johnson Led the Fight on the Floor in Opposition to Confirm the Nominee.

Washington.—Former President William Howard Taft was nominated by President Harding to be Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court and his nomination was confirmed by the senate executive session.

The nomination was not confirmed without opposition however, and a roll call was demanded. The opposition was understood to have been voted by Senators Borah, Idaho; Johnson, California, and La Follette, Wisconsin, all republicans. On the roll call, however, only four votes were cast against confirmation. These were by Senators Borah, Johnson and La Follette, and Senator Watson, democrat, Georgia.

Montreal.—"It has been the ambition of my life to be chief justice," William H. Taft declared, "but now that it is gratified I tremble to think whether I can worthily fill the position and be useful to the country."

Married Women Can't Teach. Newport, R. I.—Married women have been barred from teaching in the public schools of Warwick county, the members of the school board decided to employ only single women in the future. "The place for a married woman is home with children of her own," one of the trustees declared.

### Card of Thanks.

We want to thank all our kind friends and neighbors for the help and kindness shown us during the sickness and death of our dear husband and father. May God's richest blessings rest on each and every one of us in prayer. MRS. J. A. WILSON & CHILDREN.

Would Succeed Her Father. Chicago.—Mrs. Winifred Mason Buck, youngest daughter of the late Congressman William E. Mason, announced her candidacy to succeed her father, who was congressman-at-large from Illinois.

New Bern Plant Burns. New Bern, N. C.—The Pine Lumber company's plant and about two million feet of lumber were destroyed by fire which, for a time, threatened the entire mill district of New Bern. The loss is estimated at \$175,000.

Elevator Men to Strike. Chicago.—Employees of Chicago grain elevators have refused to accept the Elevator Owners' and Operators' offer to arbitrate their differences and a strike will be called, it was announced.

The Red, White and Blue. Chicago.—After three years of experiment, Professor William L. Woodburn, of Northwestern University, has produced an ear of corn containing red, white and blue kernels, he announced.

Arthur Griffith Released. Dublin.—Arthur Griffith, founder of the Sinn Fein organization, and Professor John MacNeill, president of the Gaelic League, were released from Mount Joy prison here.

Wooden Ships to be Sold. Washington.—The new Shipping Board has decided to finally dispose of the government fleet of 287 wooden ships, it was stated at the office of Chairman Lasker.

Killed by Baseball. Richmond, Va.—William Elmore Smith, Jr., 17, is dead, as a result of being struck on the head by a baseball pitched by Roland Galvin in a game here.

Trouble in Constantinople. Constantinople.—Turks and Bolsheviks are reported to contemplate a vast uprising in this city, which would be accomplished by the destruction of public buildings.

Investigation Is Begun. Washington.—Investigation by the Department of Justice of all major war-time contracts with the government has been begun. Attorney General Daugherty announced.

Steel Plant Cuts Wages. Pittsburgh, Pa.—Independent steel companies of the Pittsburgh and Youngstown districts announced a reduction in wages and salaries of employees, effective June 16.

Little Sarah Sue Ward. On June 24, 1921, the death angel entered the home of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus M. Ward and claimed for his own their only child, Sarah Sue, aged two years, two months and five days. She was a very bright child for her age, and in the last days of her illness she often called on those dear to her to take her home. We greatly sympathize with the parents and grand parents of the child, as only a few short years ago God called upon them to give up Georgia, another little daughter. While it is hard to give them up, we can think of them as having gone on before, watching and waiting for mama and papa to come.

We can only bow in humble submission to him who doeth all things well. Not now, but in the coming years, it may be in a better land, we'll read the meaning of our tears, and then some time we'll understand.

Loja F. Baird.

General Sturgis to Jackson. Washington.—The assignment of Brigadier General Samuel D. Sturgis to the command of the fifth division at Camp Jackson was announced by the war department.

Present Cost of Living. Washington.—The cost of living in the United States in May was 80.4 per cent higher than in 1913, according to figures based upon prices in 32 cities, made public by the department of labor.

Not Considering German Bonds. Washington.—Acceptance of German bonds as substitutes for the obligations of European nations debtor to the United States is not at present contemplated by the treasury department Secretary Mellon said.

New Era of Economy. Washington.—President Harding, the cabinet and 600 officials who guide government expenditures met with Director Dawes of the new budget system to lay what was hailed as the foundation for a new era of economy in federal administration of governmental affairs.

## "Oh Boy! Ain't this the life!!"



I LIKE my job.  
BUT DAYS do come,  
WHEN SKIES are blue,  
ABOVE THE city smoke,  
AND BREEZES stir,  
THE PAPERS on my desk,  
AND THEN I think,  
WHAT I would do,  
IF I were boss,  
I'D OPEN shop,  
AT TWELVE o'clock,  
AND CLOSE at one,  
WITH ONE hour off  
FOR LUNCH, and I  
WOULD GET old Sam,  
TO RUN me out,  
IN HIS big six,  
AND DROP me off,  
UNDER A greenwood tree,  
BESIDE A babbling brook,  
AND THERE I'd lie.

AND EVERY once,  
IN A while,  
ROLL OVER,  
OR MAYBE sit and think,  
BUT MOST likely,  
JUST SIT,  
AND EVERY once,  
IN A while I'd light,  
ONE OF my Chesterfields,  
AND OH Boy,  
I GUESS that wouldn't  
SATISFY!

COMPANIONSHIP? Say, there never was such a cigarette as Chesterfield for steady company! Just as mild and smooth as tobacco can be—but with a mellow "body" that satisfies even cigar smokers. On lazy days or busy ones—all the time—you want this "satisfy-smoke."

Have you seen the new AIR-TIGHT tins of 50?

# They Satisfy Chesterfield CIGARETTES

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